## **Alternative Energy**

## Bank of America Merrill Lynch

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# A Stock Analyst's View of Renewable Energy Technologies

Steven Milunovich, CFA



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## **Investment Summary**

#### **Themes**

- Cleantech is the sixth technology revolution but is immature right now
- Three clusters of opportunity: solar, transportation, and smart grid
- Subsidization an issue—prefer efficiency/storage sectors to solar
- Expect improved 2010 with selective stock outperformance
- Cleantech investment opportunities will become much broader

#### **Investment Recommendations**

- Buy: Ener1 (HEV) PO \$9 Top-tier technology with contracts coming
- Buy: Ormat (ORA) PO \$48 Category leader, A core alt energy holding
- Neutral: Clean Energy Fuels (CLNE) PO \$15 Leading player in an interim solution
- Neutral: Cree (CREE) PO \$47 LEDs should be big; adoption rate is gaining momentum
- Neutral: First Solar (FSLR) PO \$135 Cost leader but margins are eroding
- Underperform: A123 Systems (AONE) PO \$17 Great potential but there is time
- Underperform: Covanta (CVA) PO \$16 Waste-to-energy leader but more volatile
- Underperform: SunPower (SPWRA) PO \$26 High efficiency but high cost



## Why Renewables?

- Greenhouse gas emissions and global warming
- Energy security
- Rising fossil fuel prices



### Cleantech is the Sixth Revolution

The industries and infrastructures of each technological revolution

Technological revolution	New technologies and new or redefined industries	New or redefined infrastructures
FIRST:	Mechanized cotton industry	Canals and waterways
From 1771	Wrought iron	Turnpike roads
The 'Industrial Revolution'; Britain	Machinery	Water power (highly improved water wheels)
SECOND:	Steam engines and machinery (made in iron; fueled by coal)	Railways (Use of steam engine)
From 1829	Iron and coal mining (now playing a central role in growth)	Universal postal service
Age of Steam and Railways	Railway construction	Telegraph (mainly nationally along railway lines)
n Britain and spreading to Continent and USA	Rolling stock production	Great ports, great depots and worldwide sailing ships
	Steam power for many industries (including textiles)	City gas
HIRD:	Cheap steel (especially Bessemer)	Worldwide shipping in rapid steel steamships (use of Suez Canal)
rom 1875	Full development of steam engine for steel ships	Worldwide railways (use of cheap steel rails and bolts in standard sizes)
Age of Steel, Electricity and Heavy Engineering	Heavy chemistry and civil engineering	Great bridges and tunnels
JSA and Germany overtaking Britain	Electrical equipment industry	Worldwide Telegraph
	Copper and cables	Telephone (mainly nationally)
	Canned and bottled food	Electrical networks (for illumination and industrial use)
	Paper and packaging	
OURTH:	Mass-produced automobiles	Networks of roads, highways, ports and airports
rom 1908	Cheap oil and oil fuels	Networks of oil ducts
Age of Oil, the Automobile and Mass Production	Petrochemicals (synthetics)	Universal electricity (industry and homes)
uSA and spreading to Europe	Internal combustion engine for automobiles, transport,	Worldwide analog telecommunications (telephone, telex,
	tractors, airplanes, war tanks and electricity	and cablegram) wire and wireless
	Home electrical appliances	
	Refrigerated and frozen foods	
IFTH:	The information revolution:	World digital telecommunications (cable, fiber optics, radio and satellite)
rom 1971	Cheap microelectronics	Internet/Electronic mail and other e-services
ge of Information and Telecommunications	Computers, software	Multiple source, flexible use, electricity networks
USA, spreading to Europe and Asia	Telecommunications	High-speed physical transport links (by land, air and water)
	Control instruments	
	Computer-aided biotechnology and new materials	
IXTH:	Renewable energy led by solar, wind, and biofuels	Enhanced electricity transmission capabilities
rom 2003	Energy efficiency	Decentralization of power generation
ge of Cleantech and Biotech	Energy storage technologies	Connection of electricity and transportation energy infrastructures
n USA and Europe going global	Electric vehicles	Demand/Response management
	Nano materials	Increased availability of water and electricity
	Synthetic biology	Extensive gene data banks

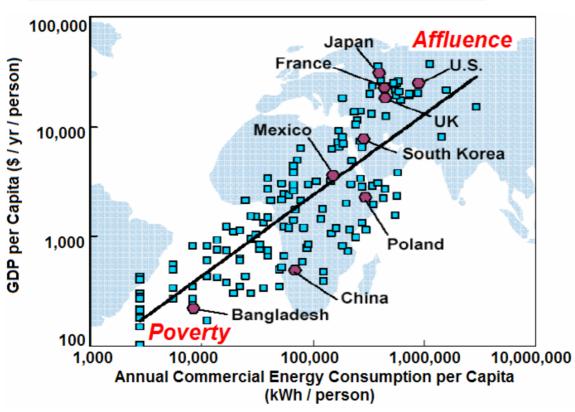
Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research; Carlotta Perez, "Technological Revolutions and Financial Capital"



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#### A burgeoning middle class will strain resources

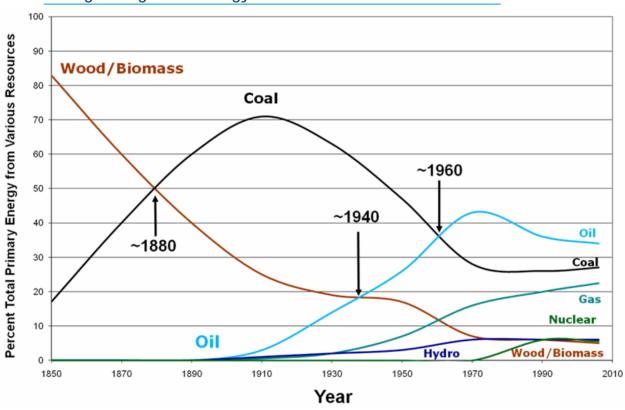


Source: World Resources Institute Database 1996-1997, KR Sridhar



## **Multiple Approaches Required**

#### Changes in global energy mix have occurred before

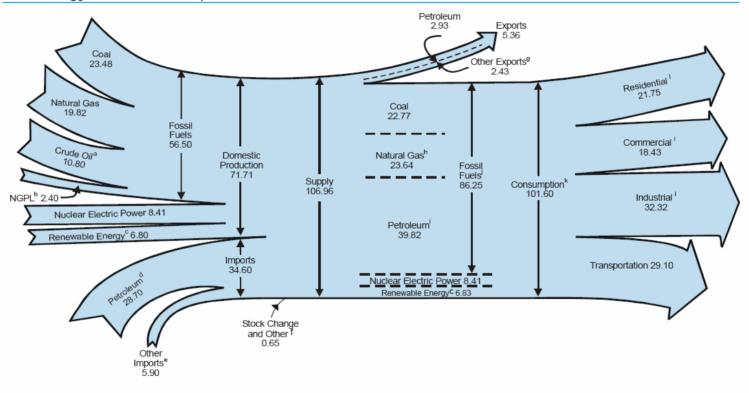


Source: Ripudaman Malhotra, SRI International



### Renewables are Miniscule

#### US energy flow, 2007 (quadrillion Btu)



a Includes lease condensate

Source: Energy Information Administration, "Annual Energy Review 2007"

b Natural gas plant liquids.

<sup>°</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power, biomass, geothermal, solar/photovoltaic, and wind.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>d</sup> Crude oil and petroleum products. Includes imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

e Natural gas, coal, coal coke, fuel ethanol, and electricity.

f Adjustments, losses, and unaccounted for.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>g</sup> Coal, natural gas, coal coke, and electricity.

h Natural gas only; excludes supplemental gaseous fuels.

Petroleum products, including natural gas plant liquids, and crude oil burned as fuel.

Includes 0.03 quadrillion Btu of coal coke net imports.

k Includes 0.11 quadrillion Btu of electricity net imports.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Primary consumption, electricity retail sales, and electrical system energy losses, which are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity retail sales. See Note, "Electrical Systems Energy Losses," at end of Section 2.

Notes: • Data are preliminary. • Values are derived from source data prior to rounding for publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Tables 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 2.1a.



## Solar is the Best Solution, But It is Expensive

#### Long-term potential of renewable energies

## Wind

2-4 TW extractable (<1 TW U.S.)

Tide/Ocean Currents 2 TW gross (0.05 TW U.S.)

Geothermal

12 TW gross over land small fraction recoverable (<0.1 TW U.S.)

#### Solar

 $1.2 \times 10^5$  TW at Earth surface 600 TW practical (1600 TW)



## Hydroelectric

energy gap ~ 14 TW by 2050

~ 33 TW by 2100

Biomass

5-7 TW gross

all cultivatable

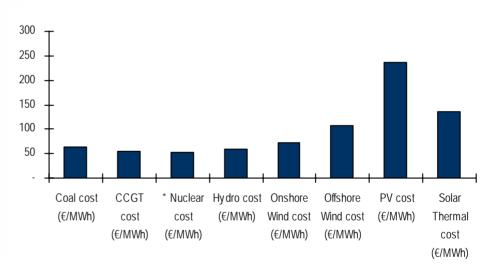
land not used

for food

<(0.2 TW U.S.)

4.6 TW gross
1.6 TW technically feasible
0.9 TW economically feasible
0.6 TW installed capacity
(<0.1 TW U.S.)

#### Cost of electricity generation



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research estimates

Source: Nate Lewis, Caltech



## **Investing Quadrants**

Electricity

## Fuel

	-
<ol> <li>HVAC, lighting, appliance</li> <li>Grid demand response</li> <li>Data center</li> <li>Waste energy recovery</li> <li>Public awareness</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Solar</li> <li>Geothermal</li> <li>Fuel cell</li> <li>Batteries</li> <li>Wind</li> <li>Nuclear</li> <li>Biomass</li> <li>Clean coal</li> </ol>
<ol> <li>More efficient motors</li> <li>Electric or hybrid vehicles</li> <li>Building materials</li> <li>Bio-based chemicals</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Biofuel</li> <li>Enhanced oil</li> <li>Enhanced gas recovery</li> <li>Coal to fuel and gas</li> </ol>

Demand (Efficiency)

Supply (Generation & Storage)

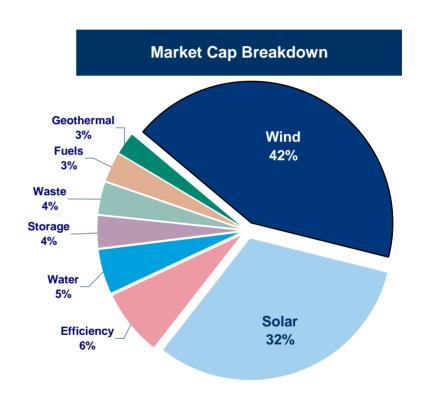
Source: New Enterprise Associates



## **Solar and Wind Dominate**

Sector	Mkt Cap (US mln)
Wind	74,598
Solar	55,555
Efficiency	12,867
Water	8,689
Storage	6,332
Waste	6,270
Fuels	5,676
Geothermal	4,557

Total	174,543





## Cleantech Performance (through 11/09)

#### **BofAML Cleantech Index**



#### BofAML Cleantech Index vs. S&P 500



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Bloomberg

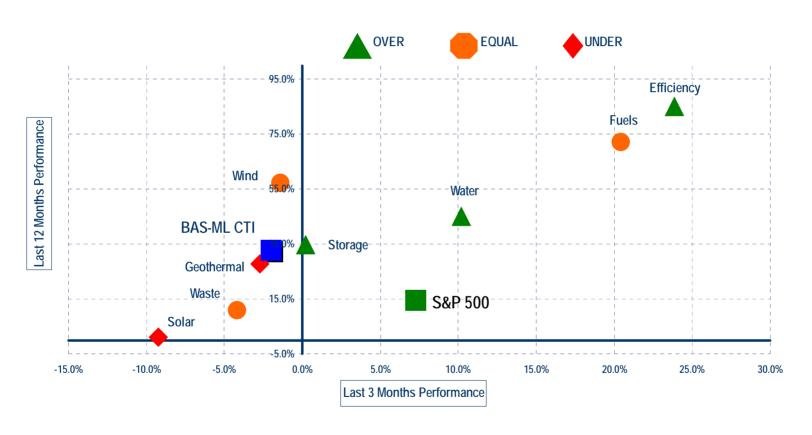
**Price Change** 

		Last	Year-to	Last		P/E	P/E	Est. 5yr	
Sectors	Weight	3 Mths	Date	12 Mths	P/S	2009	2010	EPS Gr.	PEG
Efficiency	Over	24%	52%	85%	1.9x	27.4x	31.9x	18%	1.5x
Storage	Over	0%	41%	35%	3.7x	17.1x	22.2x	16%	1.6x
Water	Over	10%	37%	45%	1.5x	23.3x	19.1x	17%	1.2x
Fuels	Equal	20%	95%	72%	1.1x	17.1x	12.5x	25%	1.0x
Wind	Equal	-1%	22%	57%	2.0x	28.1x	22.9x	16%	1.0x
Waste	Equal	-4%	18%	11%	1.2x	20.9x	16.9x	13%	1.2x
Geothermal	Under	-3%	27%	28%	3.9x	20.5x	17.6x	20%	1.0x
Solar	Under	-9%	13%	1%	1.1x	19.5x	16.7x	14%	1.0x
BofAML Cleantech		-2%	23%	33%	1.7x	20.7x	18.3x	17%	1.1x
S&P 500		7%	28%	15%	1.2x	17.8x	14.3x	10%	1.5x



## **Solar Lags**

#### Alternative Energy sector performance





## **Correlations Should Decline**

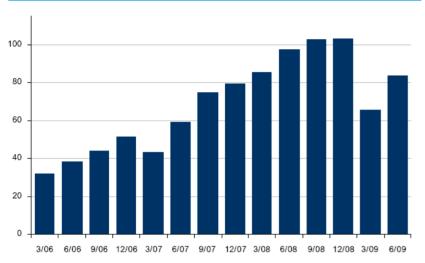
Sector correlations (December 30, 2005 - September 30, 2009)

	BofAML CTI	OIL	S&P 500	EFFICIENCY	FUELS	GEOTHERMAL	SOLAR	STORAGE	WASTE	WATER	WIND
BofAML CTI		0.75	0.68	0.48	0.39	0.87	0.99	0.54	0.93	0.81	0.98
OIL	0.75		0.40	0.38	0.07	0.78	0.76	0.68	0.84	0.50	0.68
S&P 500	0.68	0.40		0.76	0.89	0.45	0.67	0.70	0.50	0.81	0.63
EFFICIENCY	0.48	0.38	0.76		0.70	0.52	0.47	0.81	0.32	0.68	0.38
FUELS	0.39	0.07	0.89	0.70		0.16	0.36	0.56	0.17	0.67	0.37
GEOTHERMAL	0.87	0.78	0.45	0.52	0.16		0.87	0.57	0.84	0.65	0.79
SOLAR	0.99	0.76	0.67	0.47	0.36	0.87		0.55	0.92	0.76	0.95
STORAGE	0.54	0.68	0.70	0.81	0.56	0.57	0.55		0.51	0.56	0.41
WASTE	0.93	0.84	0.50	0.32	0.17	0.84	0.92	0.51		0.67	0.91
WATER	0.81	0.50	0.81	0.68	0.67	0.65	0.76	0.56	0.67		0.79
WIND	0.98	0.68	0.63	0.38	0.37	0.79	0.95	0.41	0.91	0.79	

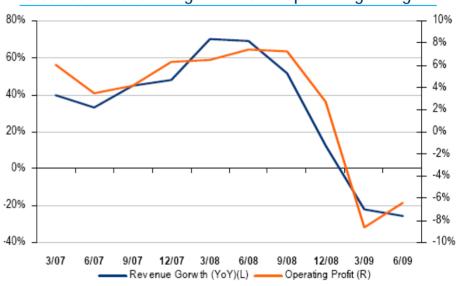


### **Deceleration Has Set In**

#### Cleantech revenue, last three years by quarter



#### Cleantech revenue growth and operating margin



Revenue growth, by sector (YoY)

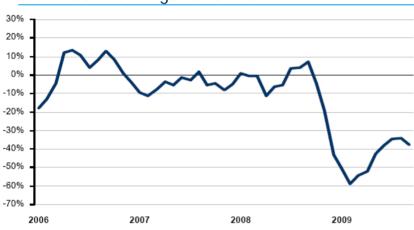
Sector	Dec-07	Mar-08	Jun-08	Sep-08	Dec-08	Mar-09	Jun-09
Geothermal	95%	-50%	-51%	-39%	-27%	153%	114%
Fuels	44%	52%	33%	26%	-32%	-10%	-5%
Water	18%	19%	25%	19%	10%	-6%	-9%
Efficiency	57%	38%	13%	11%	-4%	-8%	-19%
Wind	83%	98%	88%	52%	8%	-35%	-27%
Waste	37%	40%	45%	67%	-2%	-20%	-32%
Solar	22%	93%	105%	84%	45%	-17%	-32%
Storage	25%	27%	34%	21%	-3%	-24%	-35%
BofAML Cleantech	48%	70%	69%	52%	13%	-22%	-26%

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, FactSet



## **Revisions Bottoming?**

Cleantech earnings revisions



#### Sector earnings revisions

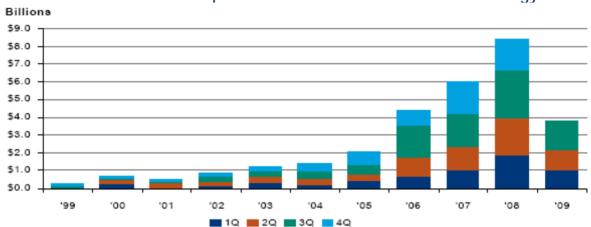
	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	TREND
Fuels	-35%	-53%	-29%	-9%	2%	8%	Positive
Water	-40%	-33%	-37%	-24%	-25%	-2%	Positive
Storage	-38%	-33%	-34%	-28%	-23%	-13%	Positive
Efficiency	-49%	-20%	-11%	-2%	-10%	-14%	Negative
Geothermal	-21%	-34%	-6%	-23%	-9%	-26%	Negative
Wind	-39%	-29%	-27%	-28%	-34%	-35%	Negative
Waste	-85%	-46%	-61%	-37%	-57%	-35%	Positive
Solar	-57%	-51%	-49%	-47%	-45%	-52%	Negative
ML Cleantech	-52%	-43%	-38%	-35%	-34%	-38%	Negative

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, FactSet



### Cleantech Investments

#### Global venture capital investments in Alternative Energy



Source: Cleantech Group

#### Global Alternative Energy IPOs, by quarter



#### Global Alternative Energy Add-Ons, by quarter





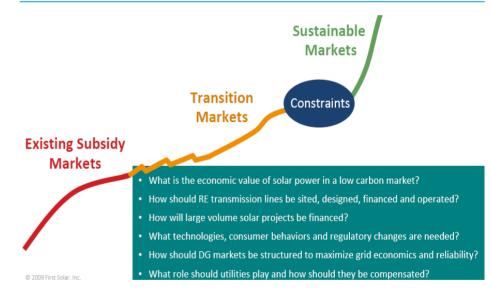
## **Solar Heading Toward Grid Parity**

## Migration to Sustainable Markets is Occurring in Phases

	Existing Solar Subsidy Markets ~\$0.30 –0.60/kwh	<u>Transition Markets</u> ~\$0.15 -0.25/kwh (Before U.S. tax subsidies)	Sustainable Markets \$0.10-0.15/kwh
Wholesale Price (non-subsidized)	(5-10X > Conventional)	(2-5X > Conventional)	Long-term economic viability
Program Purpose	Market creation	Market scale	Low carbon infrastructure
Public Cost	High	Lower on per unit basis	Minimal
Public Benefits	Technology and industrial development	Groundwork for sustainable markets	External benefits
Grid Integration	Minimal	Transformative	Evolutionary
Market Evolution Assumptions	Some markets migrate to transition markets	Mostly markets that intend to become sustainable	Characterized by markets with unmet energy needs, high GHG emissions and irradiance

Source: First Solar

## Migration from Existing Subsidy Markets to Transition Markets is Discontinuous

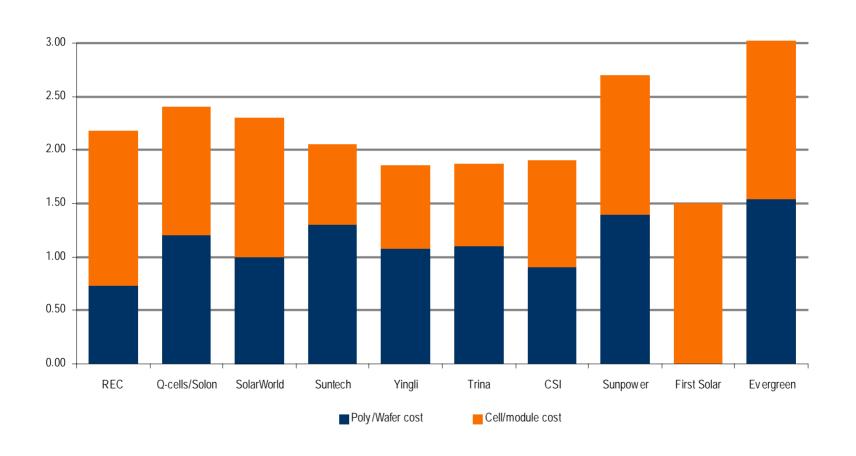


Source: First Solar



# Commodity Market Requires Cost Leadership

#### Cost comparison of the major industry companies (\$/watt)





### A Pause in 2009

- Moving from a supply constrained environment to demand constrained?
  - German government assumed <1.7GW installed in 2010</li>
  - Spain introducing a 500MW cap
  - Japan reintroducing limited subsidies from April
  - Obama's stimulus will help but take 6 months to have an impact
  - Italian government only targeting 1.2GW by 2010
  - Greece still suffering from admin hurdles
  - France's lower tariff more attractive after recent module price fall
  - China and Australia showing more interest

#### **Annual GW installations**

-	2007	2008	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E
Bottoms up cell production (MW)	4,961	8,404	12,620	17,844	23,041	26,741
Available for installation	4,134	7,003	10,517	14,870	19,201	22,284
Utilisation rate	68%	82%	54%	60%	65%	77%
Solar Demand Model	2007	2008	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E
Germany	1,328	2,000	2,400	3,000	2,500	2,500
Spain	640	2,400	500	460	400	600
Japan	230	200	300	500	750	1,000
U.S.A.	220	350	550	1,250	2,500	4,000
Italy	90	250	600	1,000	1,200	1,500
France	50	100	300	500	800	1,200
Greece	3	10	200	400	500	600
China	23	30	200	750	2,000	3,000
India	30	20	50	250	500	1,000
South Korea	50	250	150	200	400	600
ROW	162	150	400	600	900	1,200
Total WW Installations	2,826	5,760	5,650	8,910	12,450	17,200
y/y growth	62%	104%	-2%	58%	40%	38%

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research estimates, SolarBuzz

#### We expect industry revenues to fall 36% in 2009

	2007	2008	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E
Average system Price (EUR)	4.60	4.67	3.20	2.70	2.40	2.20
Y/Y Change	-4%	1%	-31%	-16%	-11%	-8%
Module price (EUR)	2.76	2.80	1.60	1.35	1.20	1.10
	-13%	1%	-43%	-16%	-11%	-8%
Module price (USD)	3.78	4.14	2.24	1.89	1.68	1.54
	-6%	10%	-46%	-16%	-11%	-8%
Industry revenue (EURbn)	13.0	26.9	18.1	24.1	29.9	37.8
Industry revenue (USDbn)	17.8	39.8	25.3	33.7	41.8	53.0
y/y		123%	-36%	33%	24%	27%

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research estimates

Note: Assumes 1EUR = 1.40 USD from 2009 forward



#### Bottoms up revenue forecast (-7%)

			· /
All in USDmn	2008	2009	
Company	Rev	Rev	YoY
US			
First Solar	1,246	2,012	61%
MEMC	2,005	1,137	-43%
Sunpower	1,435	1,518	6%
Total	4,686	4,666	0%
Europe			
Centrotherm	561	786	40%
Q-Cells	1,831	1,494	-18%
REC	1,450	1,669	15%
SMA	997	1,062	6%
SolarWorld	1,317	1,463	11%
Wacker	6,289	5,649	-10%
Total	12,445	12,122	-3%
Asia			
Motech	725	477	-34%
Renesola	670	444	-34%
Suntech	1,924	1,433	-26%
Tokuyama	2,692	2,995	11%
Trina	832	743	-11%
JA Solar	785	367	-53%
China Sunergy	351	242	-31%
Sino American	286	270	-6%
Yingli Green-ADR	1,087	984	-9%
Total	9,352	7,955	-15%

World Total	26,483	24,744	-79

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research estimates, companies

## Solar Revenue, Margins Pressured

## High capex tends to result in high debt levels

Company	Net debt/ EBITDA 2009	Net debt/ EBITDA 2010	Capex/ Sales 2009
Company US	2007	2010	2007
First Solar	-0.2	-0.6	14%
MEMC	-24.2	-3.5	16%
Sunpower	1.3	1.5	14%
Europe			
Centrotherm	-1.2	-1.2	13%
Q-Cells	27.5	2.8	39%
REC	6.3	3.7	121%
SMA	-1.3	-1.1	8%
SolarWorld	0.9	1.6	30%
Wacker	0.1	0.1	22%
Asia			
Motech	9.7	0.7	6%
Renesola	-2.3	4.5	47%
Suntech	5.4	1.3	7%
Tokuyama	0.9	-0.2	0%
Trina	1.9	2.2	16%
JA Solar	-52.3	-4.0	22%
China Sunergy	-0.4	0.0	4%
Sino American	-0.1	-0.3	3%
Yingli Green-ADR	1.3	0.4	26%

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research estimates, companies

#### Margin evolution

	Operating Margin	Operating Margin
Company	2008	2009
US		
First Solar	35%	34%
MEMC	43%	-6%
Sunpower	12%	6%
Europe		
Q-Cells	16%	-16%
REC	31%	1%
SMA	25%	19%
SolarWorld	29%	16%
Wacker	15%	5%
Asia		
Motech	12%	-1%
Renesola	-7%	-14%
Suntech	9%	6%
Tokuyama	11%	8%
Trina	12%	13%
JA Solar	13%	-7%
China Sunergy	-2%	-6%
Sino American	21%	17%
Yingli Green	15%	10%
Canadian Solar*	9%	3%
LDK Solar*	9%	5%

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research estimates, companies

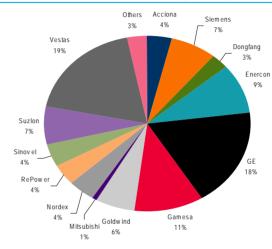
<sup>\*</sup> Bloomberg consensus



# Structurally Prefer Wind to Solar but Valuations Somewhat Reflect This

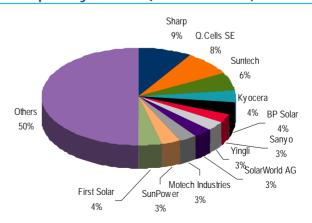
- Higher barriers to entry Top 5 wind turbine companies have 76% share versus only 31% in solar
- More diverse geographic demand Top two markets in wind are only 44% versus 75% in solar
- Lower costs Wind is competitive at \$60-90 oil versus \$200-250 for solar
- More mature technology Little radical innovation in wind while PV has thin film, U-MGS and solar thermal
- Scalability recent utility orders show the potential of solar
- Earnings Solar has volume growth but not faster profit growth given margin pressure

#### Wind turbine market share (2008)



Source: BTM Consult

#### Solar cell capacity share (end of 2008)

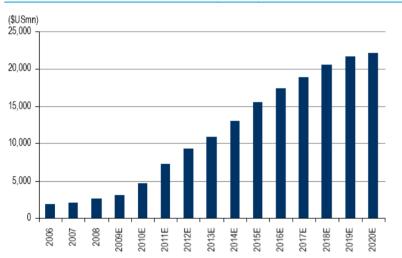


Source: Photon



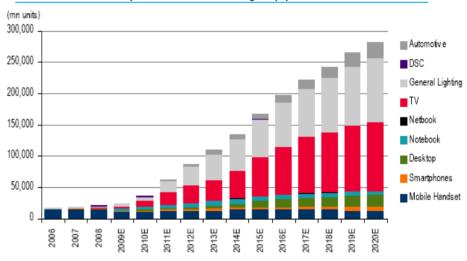
## LED Outlook is Bright

#### White LED market trend (value)



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research estimates

#### White LED shipment trend by application (millions)

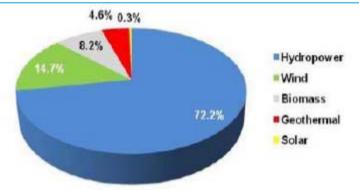


Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research estimates



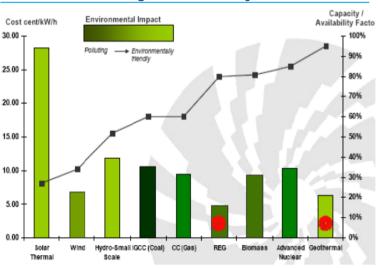
### Geothermal is Overlooked

## Geothermal makes-up ~5% of renewable generation in the US (2008)

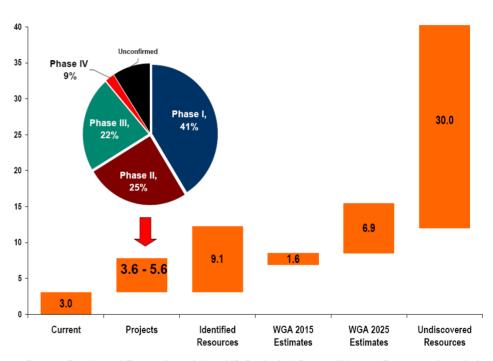


Source: Energy Information Association

#### Geothermal's high availability = low LCOE



US capacity is expected to double in 6-7 years



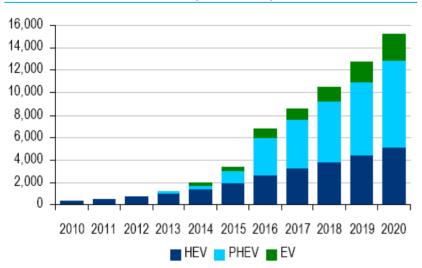
Source: Geothermal Energy Association, US Geological Survey, Western Governors Association † Does not include potential generation from Enhanced Geothermal Systems (EGS)

Source: Ormat Technologies



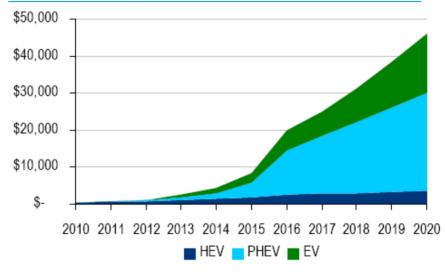
## End of the ICE Age

#### xEV unit sales forecast (thousands)



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research estimates

#### Battery industry revenue forecasts (millions)



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research estimates

Company	Chemistry	HQ	Factory Location(s)	Announced Partners	Announced Customers I (additional supplier)
A123 Systems	LFP	US	US, China, Korea	GE	Fiat/Chrysler, BMW, SAIC (GM, Nissan Renault, Daimler)
AESC (NEC)	LMO	Japan	Japan	Nissan	Nissan, Subaru
BYD	LFP	China	China		BYD
Dow / Kokam JV	LMO	US, Korea	US, Korea	Magna	(Ford)
EnerDel	LTO	US	US, Korea	ITOCHU	Th!nk, Fisker, Volvo
GS YUASA	NiMH (HEVs) / LMO	Japan	Japan	Mitsubishi Motor	Mitsubishi, Honda
Hitachi	LMO	Japan	Japan	Shinkobe	(GM)
Johnson Controls	NCA	US	US, Europe		(Ford, Daimler, BMW)
LG Chem	LMO	Korea	Korea	Compact Power	GM, Hyundai
Li-Tec (Daimler)	LCO	Germany	Germany		Daimler
Panasonic EV	NiMH (HEVs) / LCO	Japan	Japan	Toyota	Toyota
Saft Groupe	NCA	France	France	Johnson Control	GM, Ford, Daimler
Samsung	LMO	Korea	Korea	Bosch	BMW
Sanyo	NiMH (HEVs) / LMO	Japan	Japan	Continental	VW, Porsche, Audi, Ford

Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, companies



## Price Objective Basis and Risk

#### A123 Systems (AONE)

Our price objective of \$17 is supported by three valuation metrics: (1) EV-to-sales of 3.5x based on our 2011 estimated sales of \$310 million, (2) EV-to-EBITDA multiple of 6.0x based on 2012 estimated EBITDA, and (3) a discounted cash flow analysis with a WACC of 13% and a terminal EV/EBITDA multiple of 7.5x.

Upside risks to our price objective are: (1) the market for lithium-ion batteries could be larger and evolve sooner than we expect, which could result from higher oil prices, (2) signficant share if A123 turns development into production contracts, and (3) the market for grid storage accelerates sooner than expected. Downside risks to our price objective are: (1) the company's key auto relationship with Chrysler may fail to evolve should Chrysler face financial difficulties, (2) the company's patent litigation may result in a higher than expected royalty fee, (3) the electric vehicle industry could develop later than expected or not at all, and (4) Asian companies with more battery experience and greater resources could dominate the battery market.

#### **Clean Energy Fuels Corp. (CLNE)**

We rate the stock a Neutral with an \$15.00 price objective. Our valuation is based on (1) a target EV/S ratio of 3.5x on 2010E revenue, in line with the median of high growth Cleantech comparables that exhibit similar trends in revenue growth, (2) 40x our 2011 adjusted estimate of \$0.47 discounted back, and (3) the correlation of the stock with the oil-to-gas ratio if oil continue to rise as our commodity research team expects. Upside potential appears limited, however, until natural gas becomes more widely accepted, resulting in profitability, free cash flow, and a return on capital in excess of the cost of capital.

Risks to our PO are (1) the weak economy could reduce fuel demand, (2) the low oil price could slow adoption of natural gas fuel, (3) ports may choose to meet the clean air standard by going to clean diesel trucks rather than natural gas, (4) free cash flow should be negative the next few years, and (4) financing will be needed to build stations.

#### **Covanta Holding Corporation (CVA)**

Our \$16 price objective for CVA is based on a peer group analysis and discounted cash flow model, which implies that the stock will face modest compression over the near term. The shares currently trade at a P/E ratio of 21x and forward EV/EBITDA multiple of 9.0x, which represents a premium to the peer group of waste companies and independent power producers. Upside to our price target could stem from higher waste disposal and electricity prices that translate into better than expected EBITDA and free cash generation than we are modeling while downside could result from incremental volume weakness due to recessionary pressures faced in the Northeastern United States in particular.



## Price Objective Basis and Risk

#### Cree, Inc. (CREE)

Our price objective of \$47 per share is based off 36.0x our F2011 earnings estimate, which is in line historically with similarly high-growth, category leading companies in emerging technologies. We use non-GAAP earnings in this case because it more closely matches cash flow. Risks include competitive margin pressure, deferred LED spending due to the economy, higher sales and channel build-up expenses, and manufacturing glitches as capacity ramps up.

#### Ener1 Inc. (HEV)

Our price objective is \$9 per share. Estimated revenue of \$450 million in 2012 equates to almost \$3 per share. Our price objective reflects a price-to-sales ratio of 5x discounted back at a 15% rate. A discounted cash flow analysis assuming reasonable success suggests significant potential upside. Risks are: (1) disappointing interest in hybrid and electric vehicles, (2) inability to procure funding for expansion, (3) larger competitors shutting EnerDel out of large contracts, (4) inadequate supply of lithium carbonate to support growth, and (5) superior technology from competitors leapfrogging the company.

#### First Solar, Inc. (FSLR)

First Solar is one of the few solar companies to earn its cost of capital and should be a long-term winner. At our price objective of \$135, the P/E would be 22x our 2010 estimate, a reasonable 45% premium to the average solar multiple given First Solar's higher earnings quality and superior ROIC. The PEG ratio would be about 1.2x, reasonable for a relatively fast-growing and profitable leader. Risks to our price objective are: (1) falling polysilicon prices that allow silicon solar suppliers to cut into the company's margins, (2) a change in the German feed-in tariff that hurts First Solar given 70% of revenue is in Germany, (3) disruptive competitive threats, such as CIGS or organic solar, and (4) currency movements.

#### Ormat Technologies, Inc. (ORA)

Our price objective of \$48 is supported by three valuation metrics: (1) one-year forward EV/EBITDA target multiple of 13.5x on our 2010 EBITDA estimate of \$192 million and net debt of \$491 million, (2) sum-of-the-parts framework valuing Ormats electricity segment on a risk-adjusted net asset value utilizing an EV-to-megawatt multiple of 3.9x, and (3) a discounted cash flow analysis with a WACC of 9.1% and a terminal EV/EBITDA multiple of10x.

Risks to our price objective are: (1) weak product sales, which can be lumpy, (2) high customer concentration with three utilities, (3) unforeseen maintenance and/or softening in the credit markets that could stress the balance sheet, leaving the company susceptible to external financing resources, and (4) lower electricity prices provided by conventional sources, which have negative implications for geothermal projects as they may not be able to compete on price.

#### SunPower Corp. (SPWRA)

Our price objective of \$26 reflects valuation in line with the median 2010 solar universe P/E and EV/S ratio whereas today SunPower sells at an unwarranted premium in our view. In addition, our Franchise Factor valuation graph suggests the stock is somewhat overpriced, largely due to the company's mediocre mid-single digit ROIC. At our price objective of \$26, the stock would move toward the fairly valued position. Risks to our PO are (1) high module efficiency allowing the company to sell modules at a significant price premium, (2) a pickup in solar demand as tight financing conditions ease, and (3) strong growth in distributed solar where its panels have a competitive edge.



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rated Underperform is included as a Sell.

November 2009

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Coverage Universe	Count	Percent	Inv. Banking Relationships*	Count	Percent
Buy	2	33.33%	Buy	1	50.00%
Neutral	2	33.33%	Neutral	2	100.00%
Sell	2	33.33%	Sell	2	100.00%
<b>Investment Rating Distribution: Busin</b>	ness Services Grou	up (as of 01 Sep 2009)	)		
Coverage Universe	Count	Percent	Inv. Banking Relationships*	Count	Percent
Buy	7	38.89%	Buy	4	57.14%
Neutral	3	16.67%	Neutral	2	66.67%
Sell	8	44.44%	Sell	5	71.43%
Investment Rating Distribution: Globa	al Group (as of 01	Sep 2009)			
Coverage Universe	Count	Percent	Inv. Banking Relationships*	Count	Percent
Buy	1528	47.19%	Buy	740	53.86%
Neutral	815	25.17%	Neutral	436	60.39%
Sell	895	27.64%	Sell	378	45.99%

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Investment rating Total return expectation (within 12-month period of date of Ratings dispersion guidelines for coverage

initial ratir	ng)	cluster*	
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Neutral	≥ 0%	≤ 30%	
Underperform	N/A	≥ 20%	

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